WASHINGTON.

THE PRINTING AND STATIONERY FRAUDS-PRO-CEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE-REDISTRIBUTING THE NATIONAL CURRENCY THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH-THE CASE OF MR. HAMILTON OF TENNESSEE-THE FURLIC LANDS - 27,000,000 AGRES GIVEN

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869. About two weeks ago the House of Representatives ordered an investigation of the alleged frauds in the stationery contracts of the Interior Department and the Patent Office, and the Printing Committee was charged with the examination, and will present a report to the House to-morrow. They will report as substantially true all the previous statements of your correspondent in relation to the matter. In the first place the Committee charge that the contract was given to the highest bidder instead of the lowest. By taking the bid for each article of stationery required, and making a general average, the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, to whom the contract was awarded, were the lowest bidders, but in taking the aggregate amount for all the stationery to be furnished, they were the highest bidders, being \$24,000 in excess of Blanchard & Mohun, the lowest hidders on the same scale. The Committee explain, however, that the fraud was committed in the furnishing of articles of stationery not contracted for in the regular orders of the Department, and not specified in the bids. Here is where the contractors made their money. In this respect the greater abuses were practiced in the Patent Office, over the expenditures of which Congress has heretofore exercised no control. The Committee find that in one year's time this office incurred an expense for stationery amounting to over \$18,000, for which there was no provision in law. In the same time, without authority, the same office incurred an expense of over \$30,000 for printing at extravagant rates. Theaker and Stout were then in charge of the office. In these extra orders they found, for instance, books worth \$9 were charged at \$45. Cash-books worth \$5 were charged at \$25. Cards worth about \$3 per 1,000 were charged at \$40. Printing envelopes worth about \$3 50 per 1,000 were charged at \$30, and some at \$40. Ruling worth about \$2.50 per 1,000 sheets was charged at \$50. Printing 500,000 blanks worth \$3 per 1,000, charged at \$16, and so on. The employes of the Department seem to have been particeps criminis in these transactions. A messenger who was caught in allowing false returns of stationery to be made was flismissed, and again, during a month's absence of another receiving clerk, goods said to have been delivered to the Department were charged at \$5,000, while in fact goods worth only \$100 were actually received. Numerous other similar frauds were practiced, and are given in detail in the report. Mr. Ely, from the House Printing Committee, will

Introduce at the first opportunity a bill which will have the effect of stopping the enormous frauds in stationery contracts which have been so common in the Departments here for the past few years. The bill requires that the Heads of all the Departments and independent Bureaus shall immediately furnish the Government Printer with estimates of all the articles required during the ensuing year; that he Printing of all the stationery required by Government for one Eyear; that the Committee shall fix standards, and under their direction the Printer shall advertise in two newspapers in each of the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Cincinnati, for sealed proposals for furnishing the Government with all the paper and other articles of stationery required. The proposals, when received, to be opened in presence of the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Contracts shall be awarded by the Committee to the lowest bidder who is actually a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the articles which he proposes to fornish. The Government Printer is required give additional bonds of \$40,000, and The bill also imposes the necessary restrictions and visions and for the protection or the Government.

made the convenient plea that the subject of the suffrage is now before the Senate. It is believed that the proposition did not meet with favor from the Compittee. An evening session was enlered for Taursday, to consider private bills. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. but very little progress was made on it. The whole afternoon was spent in debating the section appropriating \$12,500 to pay the expenses of the mixed commission, appointed under the treaty of 18/2 with Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade. It was stated that the Judges had never performed a single official act, and that the two whose posts of duty are Cape Town and Sierra Leone have not been near the coast of Africa for years, but have been in America attending to their private business, if they had any, and drawing the comfortable salary of \$2,500 per annum from the Government. Mr. Patterson intimated that the Judge at New-York (the Hon. Truman Smith) was too aged and infirm to perform any official duties, but Garrett Day's produced rebutting testimony in the information that Mr. Smith was recently made the happy father of two children at one birth. After a great deal of discussion, portions of which, including the passage between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Patterson, were rather warm, the section was finally amended by providing that the Judges shall reside at their posts, and receive pay only for the time spent there.

The House accomplished very little to-day in the way of business of importance. Perham's bill amending the Pension laws, which has given rise to so much debate recently, was recommitted. A bill giving permission to the State of New York to construct a bridge across the East River, connecting New-York City and Brooklyn, was passed without much opposition. Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, who is always full of legal technicalities, at first objected to the bill for the reason that the Legislature of New-York did not first ask permission of Congress [before determining to build the bridge. After slight coaxing he withdrew his quibble. A message from the President in reference to the imprisonment of two American citizens by British authorities was taken from the Speaker's table, and after a pathetically able speech from Richelieu Robinson, in behalf of the rights of American titizens abroad, was referred to Gen. Banks's Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and occupied the attention of the House till adjourn-

The question of redistributing the currency of the National banks among the States was again under consideration to-day by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. They seem to have some difficulty in equalizing the circulation among all the States and Territories without increasing the aggregate amount of capital. The Committee agreed to report a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise the saie of bonds whenever there are any to be sold, and to award the same to the bids most advantageous to the Government. The bill also contains a provision requiring all gold to be sold at auction. The proposition to prohibit the secret sale of gold was also briefly discussed to-day by the Senate

Finance Committee. The arguments which have engrossed the attention of the House Postal Committee for the last two weeks on the postal telegraph question, were closed

Government, or of chartering any private company, on the ground that the people will derive more benefit from private competition Ethan from a Government monopoly of the telegraph system. The report, when made, will give rise to a very animated debate in the House, as it is known that Mr. Washburne and others are prepared with speeches to controvert the positions assumed by the Committee.

New-Dork

Mr. Shellabarger to-day submitted a report to the Committee on Elections, in the case of Hamilton of Tennessee, who was elected to Congress in November last from that State as Member at Large, under a joint resolution of the Tennessee Legislature, on the ground that the State was entitled to a ninth member, on account of the number of slaves made citizens and voters. Termessee claims that her case is distinguishable from other reconstructed States, her emancipation having been in 1865, and the voluntary act of her people, while other slaves were emancipated later, and by Federal coercion. The Committee hold that the Constitution itself makes all apportionments, both in substance and detail, leaving to Congress no discretionary powers, except as to aggregate the membership of the House, and in disposing of inevitable fractions in States. Congress cannot grant Mr. Hamilton a seat, while it denies similar representation to other freed people, because the Constitution and the practice of Congress fix the following laws of apportionment:

First: That apportionments must be such that each of the several States shall have assigned to it all representatives it is entitled to. Second: That this assignment of representation must be based on numbers alone. Third: That even if Congress could distinguish the case of Tennessee, and reward that State by an additional representative, because the abolition of Slavery was voluntary in that State and involuntary in others, yet the Committee fail to find the historic fact (as claimed by Tennessee) that her emancipation was unaided by the forces of Federal authority, they deeming the abolition of Slavery as one set throughout the nation.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, says the aggregate quantity of lands certified under existing laws for railroads and wagon roads to States, Territories, and corporations, up to Jan. 30, 1867, is 21,561,000 acres; for canals, nearly 4,500,000 acres. The quantity certified to the following-named States since that date is as follows: Min nesota, for railroads, 670,000 acres; California, railroads, 26,000 acres; Wisconsin, wagon roads, 72,000 acres; Oregon, wagon roads, 19,000 acres; Michigan,

cannls, 280,000; making a grand total of 27,000,000 acres. There is a movement backed by some of the best men in the country, and including many of the heavy business men in New-York, to urge upon Gen. Grant the necessity of having an honest and incor-Port of New-York. Those best acquainted with the pusiness capacity and honest antecedents of Gen. Spinner believe that he would be a suitable candi date for the office, and his friends will urge his appointment under the next administration. It is cared, however, that the General would not accept

Gen. Grant will not require a written report from Gens. Porter and Babcock, who returned on Saturday from their extended tour through the Southern real condition and wants of the Southern people, and estimony of these officers, heretofore submitted.

witnesses have been lately examined in reference to the subject. Messrs, Blair and Ross have been appointed a sub-committee, and departed for Orang and Sullivan Counties to-night. They will look into the charges of fraud and corruption in Representative Van Wyck's district, and will return during the

latter part of the week.

The Secretary of the Navy is continuing the reductions in the forces of the various Navy-Yards throughout the country. One hundred men were discharged from the Navy-Yard at this point yesterday.

The House Military Committee to-day instructed their Chairman to report certain amendments to the flow on the Speaker's table. The section which disis to receive in addition to his present salary \$1,000. penses with parades, impections, &c., on Sunday, is to be stricken out. The two vacant brigadierships are not to be filled. When yo offices of Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff to the Gen-In the Senate to-day the credentials of the Hon. | cral of the Armics, Inspector-General, Commissary Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin were received and placed on file. The *Judiciary Committee of Engineers, or Chief of Ordnance, the officers to were discharged from the further consideration of | fill such vacancies shall rank only as colonels. Owthe Female Suffrage petitions which have lately been committed in such large quantities to their tender there is little probability that the bill will be reached

It is currently reported that the Committee on For eign Relations of the rience will again bring the fore that body, and they are confident that the resolution will yet be passed.

Several Senators have expressed themselves in favor of erecting the Revenue Bureau into a District Department of the Government, and giving its Chief a seat in the Cabinet. A movement in that direction will be made shortly.

Postmaster-General Randall has made awards on proposals submitted under advertisement to supply the Department for the ensuing year, at the follow ng rates: Letter balances, \$4 for the large ones, and 70 cents for the small size-from 1,200 to 1,500 may be required. Eighteen thousand reams of wrapping paper-22 pounds to the ream, \$2 15 per ream ; for the large-sized paper, 55 pounds to the ream, \$5 45 per ream. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of

ream. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of cotton, 33 cents per pound. Twenty-five thousand pounds coarse hemp twine, 20 cents per pound.

In reference to the statements which have appeared in the papers during the last few days to the effect that Gen. Hancock's name has been mentioned by a portion of the press of Pennsylvania as candidate for Governor of that State at the next election, it may be stated that it has been well known here for several months that Gen. Hancock has persistently refused to become a candidate for that office, or to interfere with the local politics of his State so long as he may remain in the Army.

The amount of mutilated fractional currency and United States notes being received at the Redamption Bareau of the Treasary Department for exchange, is now greater than ever before; \$700,000 were received to-day and a larger amount yesterday.

The public debt statement, showing the condition of the debt on the 1st inst, will be issued about Friday. At present there is no indication of the exact increase which will be made. The heavy disbursements during the month, augmented by the payments of the interest on the debt will probably make the increase very heavy.

The President prominated to the Senate to-day.

make the increase very heavy.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day, Thomas S. Wilson of California, to be Consul at Cepenhagen.

A telegram received to-day from Santa Fe mays that J. F. Chaves is the unanimous nominee of the Republican Convention as Delegate to Congress. Mr. Chaves is now here contesting the seat occupied by Mr. Cleaver.

The following decisions have been made by the

Secretary of the Treasury:

Wheat, the product of the United States, is not liable to duly on account of its transhipment from the vessel of transportation from one United States port to another, through contigious foreign waters, owing to the wreck of that yessel.

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fee of one-half storage for one month, under article of the warehouse regulations, does not apply where erchanduse is withdrawn for exportation before putting

merchandise is withdrawn for exportation before putting it in store.

Baggage must be duly entered, or at the option of the Collector it may, on declaration, be examined by an inspector instead. If dutiable articles are found therein entry must be made thereof, and duty paid. Under the first section of the Act of June 27, 1864, all baggage of passengers from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected by a a regular inspector or other officer of the customs at the first port of entry at which it shall arrive, and such officer is empowered to require the trunk sack, or other envelope containing the baggage to be opened or its key delivered to him; and a refusal to comply with such requirements forfeits the trunk or other envelope and its contents. It is doubtful whether the cancealment of dutiable articles would carry with it more than the forfeiture of such article. By the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866, dutiable articles concealed in baggage for the purpose of evading the duties are forfeited, but not the remaining articles of baggage. If a baggage entry is made, and if, upon examination, dutable articles are forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they are found is liable to forfeit and pay troble the value of such articles.

No allowance can be made for leakage, evaporation,

feuch articles.

No allowance can be made for leakage, evaporation

Astrophysical for the state of goods in bonded warehouse weeks on the postal telegraph question, were closed to-day. The Committee have determined to make a report against any lines being built or leased by the titled to a return of duty. Drawback, however, is only three weeks.

allowed on the quantity and proof of the article actually The following causes were argued in the Supreme

The following causes were argued in the Supreme Court to-day:
Solomon L. Nicoll et al. agt. the United States—Official from the Court of Claims.—Claim for duties paid under protest upon certain quantities of liquor which had leaked out of the casks on the voyage, in an importation by the claimants; case argued. Steamer Siren, cargo, and certain claimants agt. the United States; and steamer Siren, cargo, and certain other claimants agt. Same. Appeals from the District Court for Massachusetts. Case of the prize Siren, captured in February, 1965, in Ashley River, off Charleston, and condemned for violating the blockade; argument commenced.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

Washington, Feb. 2.-The President replied to-day to the resolution of Representative Robinson of New-York calling for the correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the United States relative to Costello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States, now imprisoned in Great Britain, having been convicted of treason and felony. Minister Johnson incloses a letter from Costello, dated Chatham Prison, in relation to his condition. Mr. Johnson replied to it on the 4th of November, and stated he should not fail to send it to Washington as requested. Mr. Johnson does not offer any remarks on this and similar cases. As official copies of the trials of Warren, Halpin, Costello, and McCafforty had recently reached him, he trusted he would soon be able to send to Secretary Seward a brief but faithful summary of them, with some observations on each case. A dispatch from Mr. Seward to Johnson, Sept. 14, 1868, says:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of August 29, with its accompaniment, namely: three copies of a correspondence which was recevily transmitted to Parliament between the United States and likewise concerning the imprisonment of Messas. Warren and Castello. The applantions given by Lord Stanley may have satisfied Parliament concerning the imprisonment of Messas. Warren and Castello. The septentions given and Castello. They are, however, by no means satisfactory to the people of the United States. It is not vary to see what advantages the Government and people of Great Britain derive from that ladingence, contragalanced by continued Irritation on the part of a friendly nation." Government of Great Britain and the United States rela-

dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson, Sept. 23,

interdiscol subject, and no wonder.

I much request that a copy, or what is better, the original of this letter, be sent to the President. Howing to receive a prompt and explicit reply, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Arc. United Correcto.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. BULLOCK OF GEOR-GIA-CARD FROM THE INVESTIGATING COM-

ATLANTA, Feb. 2.—The Committee, composed of two Democratic and one Republican member of the House, appointed to investigate the charges made by the State Treasurer ngainst Gov. Bullock of unlawful use of the State funds, have issued the following eard:

To the Fublic: We, the undersigned, sub-committee of the Pinance Committee appointed to investigate the charges maded a the frequency statute the Governor, hope crior has acted to his discretion, which is being imposed question is as to his discretion, which is being imposed vestigated. We are induced to make this request of you because of the hasty course of the State Treasurer is making public certain communications.

H. Mondan,
W. R. Hell,
C. C. Clasmors,
Committee.

FATAL AFFRAY AT MEMPIUS, TENN.
MEMPIUS, Feb. 2.—William Noc, steward on the steamer Caldwell, was shot through the head and instantly killed, this morning, by Arthur Cartwright, water on the same host. The difficulty graw out of their admiration for a chambermaid. Cartwright escaped into the city, and has not yet been captured.

ALLEGED NEGRO OUTRAGES IN ARRANSAS. ALLEGED NEGRO OUTRAGES IN ARRANSAS, brought in a large number of refugees from Crittenden County, decing from a party of negroes who represented themselves as the militia. They imag a planter named Gibson his morning, and committed overly species of vandalism. Sunday night a planter named Cullen, who had been at Little Rock and sold his cotton, while camping six miles above the city, was mardered by a negro, who, after robbing him, took a wagon and horses and rode into Little Rock, where he was arrested and lodged in jail.

COLLISION AT SEA-TROUBLE WITH THE IN DIANS IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 .- As the ship Duke ship was but slightly injured. Lieut, Rockafellow and Capt, Kinsman of the U. S. Army, and the captain of the steamer, were injured.

The revenue cutter Wyands, (steamer,) from Sitka, arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 29th of January, en-route for San Francisco, for repairs, having struck a rock not laid down in the chart. Serious Indian troubles had occurred at Sitks. An Indian disarmed a soldier, and carried his gun off to the Indian village. guard was sent to recover the gun, when the Indians raised a flag and made demonstrations of defiance. Gen. Dayis therefore prepared to bombard the place, when the chiefs surrendered. A few days after this occurrence a canoe full of Indians, leaving the harbor contrary to or ders, was fired upon by the sentries, and seven of the In. dians were killed or wounded.

WIFE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.-A terrible tragedy occurred in Merwin County, Iowa, on Saturday. A man amed George Shaffer, who had twice descried his wife, returned recently and ordered her to leave her father's house. He went there with a loaded revolver. His wife's nother met him at the door and he knocked her down with a chair. He then knocked his wife down and shot her in the head, killing her instantly. He next fired three times at himself without effect. He also gashed his throat with a butcher's knife. He was found lying with his head on the bosom of his dead wife, and one of their children in his arms. He declared his predetermination to kill his wife even if he had to murder the whole family.

NEW-YORK STATE DENTAL CONVENTION. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.-The State Dental Convention met at the City Hall to-day. About 50 delegates are in attendance. The annual tax on dental colleges was raised to \$10. The annual tax on dental col-leges was raised to \$10. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year at \$415, the expenditures at \$501 79. The time for holding the annual meeting hereafter was fixed for the last Tuesday in July.

THE MASONIC GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.-The Grand Chapter of the State of New-York commenced its annual convo cation here yesterday at Masonic Hall. The convocation is unusually large, upward of 200 chapters being represented by regular officers and substitutes. The annual address of the Grand High Priest rehearsed the progress and prosperity of Royal Arch Masonry during the past year in the jurisdiction. Sixteeu new chapters have been instituted by charter, and five or six bedies have been set to work under dispensation. The election for grand officers will take place to-morrow.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—THE HONOLULU MAIL SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The U. S. steamer Lackawanna has been put out of commission and her officers ordered east. The bark Oswego, from New-York for Portland, arrived off Columbia bar on the list of January.
The Honolulu mail service has been changed. In future
the steamer will leave every five weeks instead of every EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT STORM.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of min, prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. The small streams in many places overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters are already reported, but no loss of life has occurred so far as

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES. There is reason to believe that the Ministry in their forthcoming budget will reduce the Army and Navy estimates £1,000,000 each.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF OVER-END, GURNEY & COMPANY.

Evening.-The Grand Jury has found true bills of indictment against the Directors of Overend, Gurney & Company (limited) for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the Company.

TURKEY.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENE-GRINS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.-Dispatches received to-day from the continent report that a bloody battle had just taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Nikschitza. No particulars yet to hand.

SPAIN

THE PROPOSED DIRECTORY-RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

Madrid, Feb. 2.-It is probable that Marshall Prim, Gen. Serrano, and Señor Rivero will constitute the proposed Directory. All those opposed to the monarchy base their hopes on the permanence of the Directory when once established. Reënforcements to the number of 5,000 men sailed last week for Hayana.

RETURN OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO-THE ENDOW-MENT OF THE CLERGY AND THE ARMY BUDGET TO BE REDUCED.

Monsignor Franche, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday, on his way to Rome, but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was to-day received by the Governor of the City, and conducted to his official residence. The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowment of the clergy and in the expenditure

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER.

All the advises, which during the past few weeks have been received from Spain represent it as probable that the Duke of Montpensier will be chosen by the Constituent Assembly King of Spain. Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier is the fifth son of the late King Louis Philippe of France, and was born on July 31, 1894. 4He received his education in the College Henri IV., and in 1842, after a special examination, joined the 3d Regiment of Artillery, as lieutenant. In 1814, he went to Algeria, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara and distinguished himself in the campaign of Ziban. In the latter he was slightly wounded near the left eye, and in roward received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the epaulette of a chef descadron. After accompanying his father to England, he returned, in 1845, to Algeria, and again distinguished himself in an expedition against the Kabyls. Soon after he left Algeria, to visit Tunis, Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. After his return to France, he was appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Brigadier-General.

In October, 1848, French diplomacy brought about a marriage between the Duke of Montpensier and the Princess Maria Louisa Ferdinandina of Spain, the only sister of Queen Isabella II., simultaneously with a marriage between the Queen and her cousin. These 'Spanish marriages' had been the subject of long diplomatic intrigues and conflicts, and when it be came known that Louis Philippe had succeeded in carrying out his plans the liveliest dissatisfaction was felt at the E. tish Court, for in diplomatic oircles it was regarded as certain that the marriage of Queen Isabella would remain without issue, and that with all the other members of the Royal facily, was banished from France. He at first remained for A time in England; from there went to Holland, and finally established his residence at Seville, in Spain, The Queen conferred upon him the title of Infante of Spain, and, on Oct. 10, 1859, appointed him Captain-General of the Spanish Army. Notwithstanding these high positions, the Duke kept almost entirely aloof from Spanish politics. In the numerous and heree conflicts between Moderados, the Liberal Union, and the Progressists, the name of the Duke of Montpensier is rarely mentioned. He enjoyed the reputaand of increasing his private property with amazing rapidity.

The surprise was, therefore, all the more general; and when in August, 1868, the Duke and the Duchess of Montpensier were ordered to leave the country. the Government claimed to have proof that the Duke of Montpensier was conspiring with some preminent General against the throne Queen Isabella. The Government did not deem it necessary to justify its procedure, and of Edinburgh was proceeding to sea to-day she collided deem it necessary to justify its procedure, and with the United States steamer Gen. McPherson. The the whole subject is still involved in mystery. The Duke remained in Portugal to watch the progress of events in Spain. The general cry of the Spanish nation, no more Bourbon, seemed to exclude him from the throne, as well as the family of the ex-Queen. His expedition into Spain at the time of the insurrection of Cadiz, his offer of service for putting down what he represented to be a reactionist plot, and his hasty retreat in consequence of Prim's order against his stay, all of which have been graphically described in our Spanish letters, seemed to increase his unpopularity, and to make his candidature for the throne improbable. But suddenly affairs have taken another turn. The whole Provisional Government has declared in his favor, and the Constituent Assembly is supposed to be certain to elect him.

MEXICO.

AN OUTBREAK AT MAZATLAN—A FORCED LOAN —SEVERAL EARTHQUAKES—ILL TREATMENT OF THREE GERMAN CAPTAINS. MAZATLAN, Jan. 20, via San Francisco, Feb. -Au outbreak of the people occurred here on Jan. 11,

which was quickly suppressed by the civil and military authorities. A serious difficulty is liable to break out again at any moment. It is rumored that a revolutionary pronunciamento has been issued in Durango. A millary pronunciamento has been issued in Durango. A military force has been sent there from Mazatlan. Gutierrez, formerly General of the 4th Division, is said to have become the chief of a band of robbers. The military are now in pursuit of him, with orders to shoot him wherever found. It is reported that he has fied to Gundalajara. The new federal officers of Mazatlan, meluding a Collector, Controller of Customs and Commander of the Coast Survey, have arrived and entered upon their duties. Gen. Corona's successor is a man of dissolute habits and Gen. Corona's successor is a man of dissolute habits and gives universal dissatisfaction. He would receive little sympathy in case of an overthrow. The new Collector has called a meeting of the facetafits of Mazatlan and requested them to pay over four thousand dollars, a debas called a meeting of the inerchafts of Mazatian and requested them to pay over four thousand dollars, a diffict in last year's customs, and they have complied field in last year's customs, and they have complied field in last year's customs, and they have complied field in last year's customs, and they have the field at Mazatian, Jan. 9, and 10, by which the inhabitants were frightened, but no damage was done to property. Three German captains of European merchant vessels, in the harbor of Mazatian, have been grossly insulted by the Mexican authorities. Their treatment was similar to the Mexican authorities. Their treatment was similar to the different that the Euglish gunboat Chanticleer, that of the captain of the Euglish gunboat Chanticleer, that of the captain of the Euglish gunboat Chanticleer, that of the captain of the Euglish gunboat Chanticleer, that of the captain of the Euglish familiar to mazatian, and to withdraw from the Acabulac Service altogether. The British bark River Thames pulco service altogether. The British bark River Thames arrived at Mazatian on the 19th from Bremsan. The slip arrived at Mazatian on the 19th from Bremsan. The slip arrived at Mazatian on the 19th from Bremsan. The slip arrived at Mazatian on the 19th from Bremsan.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EDITORS' ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.-A large delegation of the editors of the State of Pennsylvania met this afternoon in the chamber of the House of Representatives, noon in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and effected a temperary organization by the election of H. G. Darlington, esq., of The Bucks County Intelligencer, H. G. Darlington, esq., of The Printers' Cir-President, and R. S. Siennamin, esq., of The Printers' Cir-Crowded from pit to dome. The unprecedented success of the Committee, as thou was appointed. The services of the Committee, as thou was appointed. The services of the Committee, as

far as the selection of President was concerned, was dispensed with, and Mr. Darlington was declared the permanent President. The following additional Permanent officers were elected: Vice-Presidents, A. G. Henry, J. B. Bradford, and D. F. Myers; Corresponding Secretary, P. G. Mecks; Recording Secretary, R. S. Mennamin; Assistant Recording Secretary, C. D. Elliott; Treasurer, E. Greist. The Committee on Business reported a Constitution and By-Laws for an association of editors and reporters of newspapers of the State, which was agreed to. A resolution was adopted which recommended such a change in the law of libel as to permit truth being given in evidence. The question of the publication of the general and local laws of the State in the newspapers was the subject of a long and interesting debate. The objection to such a measure was that, if it was adopted, the newspaper men were tying themselves hand and foot, and its adoption would prevent them from advocating retreachment and reform. Francis Wells and J. R. Sypher made effective speeches in obposition to the measure. The subject was tabled—29 Yeas; 26 Nays. far as the selection of President was concerned, was dis-

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

HOW CHICAGO WAS CEDED TO INDIANA-HUMOR-OUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGIS-

OUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—THE RAILWAY PARE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—A special dispatch to The Chicago Tribune says: Contrary to expectation, both Houses held morning sessions to-day, the Lower House without a querum, and, of course, could do nothing but go through with, the spirit of deviltry and fun inspired the crowd, and they went in for a lively time generally. Yoris of Shelby was called to the chair. If Yoris isn't funny he is nothing at all. Smith of McLean was made Clerk pro tem. I will not attempt to go into particulars, but will only say that several funny bills were introduced. The first one was to divide the County of Cook, giving one half to Indiana, and the other half to Wisconsin. A substitute was offered giving all the County of Cook to Indiana except the Fifty-ninth Representative District. The roll was called and carried by an immense vote—175 to 9—being the largest vote ever given in the Illinois House of Representatives, and just 100 votes in excess of the constitutional vote of the House. When Mr. Voris's name was called 26 different voices responded aye. The aubstitute was deleared carried. Then followed a bill in regard to the marriage relation, which is as follows:

Section 1. That after this act shall have taken effect all political.

estures. Sach S. After this hill becomes a law, any male person convicted of swaching, offering to vote or voting at any elections, except for offices of sewing circles, miamonary societies, and temperance organizations, of sewing circles, miamonary societies, and temperance organizations, or societies, many electronic person or funding for congress, dirinking lagest beer, or clusing to cook or norse the baby, ahad se punished by construct as a to atherize any male person to put on the Grecian bent or wear trains more han seven feer long, and any one Foodting this section shall, no covicion, be summerily bariebied. This act to take effect and be enforced too and feet the willients.

thories any male person to put on the Greeian bend or wear trains more than swen feet long, and any one foolating this section shall, an conviction, be summarily hardabled. This act to take effect and be enforced from and after the miliand.

Referred to the Cook County delogation.

The following is the text of the new law to regulate passenger fares on the railroada in Illinois:
discriow 1. He it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, This all railroad corporations organized and doing business in this State, or which may bereafter be organized and doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law of this State, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted by the General Assembly of this State, under any act of incorporation or general law of this State, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted by the General Assembly of this State, ander any act of incorporation or general law of this State, or which may hereafter be enacted by the feneral resembled, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Sinc. Z. No such railroad corporation shall, after the first day of March next, charge or seed we for the conversance of any person over its road, or may portion thereof a greater sum than three dents per mile. Nor shall any other corporation, person than thereof a greater sum than three dents per mile. Nor shall any enter completed, or which may bereafter be constructed in this State, and charge for the conversance of passengers over such road, a greater sum than its prescribed for such convenince in this act.

Sic. 2. Any railroad corporation which shall collect or receive any greater sum for the transportation of persons that is authorized by this act, and the base has been appeared to five summer to any approximate any and the cause may be recovered, together with coals and a resonable attorner's fee, to be ascertained upon the triat, in an action of asymment is any court of complete the inchelicion; and an officer.

6. This act shall be deemed a public act, and he in force from

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE NEW-JERSEY

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—In Eexcutive Session, to-day, all the nominations made by Gov. Randolph were confirmed. Among them were two Judges of the Su-preme Court, E. W. Scudder of Mercer, and Bennet Van-syckell of Huntingdon, and Abram Garretson for Prose-cutor of Pleas, of Hudson.

THANSFER OF THE NEBRASKA CAPITAL TO CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The bill transferring the capitol building of Nebraska to Omaha passed the Legislature to-day.

THE REMAINS OF CAPT. HAMILTON—RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., Fel, 2.—The remains of Capt. Louis MeLean Hamilton, who was killed in Gen. Custar's hattle with the ludians some time since, passed through here yesterday on route for Foughkeepele, New York.

A large meeting of representatives of both the Home and Foreigh Insurance Companies was held here on Saturday, at which the present laws of the State relating to insurance were discussed, and a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that body to pass laws which shall more thoroughly protect sound companies, and make it impossible for insolvent or "wild cat" companies to do business, and to establish an Insurance Department, with a Superintendent, which shall have the power to regulate and control insurance matters generally.

power to regulate and control insurance matters generally.

Several gentlemen connected with the Pacific, Iron Ricuntain, and North Missouri Railronds, met yesterday to der ise means by which the tracks of the various roads can be connected with a large elevator, on the banks of the river. The committee will meet again to-day, and decide upon some plan. The object is to connect all these roads with the clevator, so as to encourage the handling of grain un bulk, from the wheat-growing sections of the State, and concentrate it at St. Louis. The Chicago and St. Louis Road will also have a connection with the clevator as soon as the arrangement for the transfer of loaded cars across the river is perfected, which will be as soon as the necessary track can be laid from its present road to the river bank, opposite Bissell's Point, three miles above the city. niles above the city.

BOLD ROBBERY AT BOSTON—NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Sisson, Treasurer of Post No. 15 of the Grand Army of the Republic, reports that he was robbed of \$500, and some personal valuables in his office yesterday, by a man who suddenly seized him from behind, then threw him down, bound, and presented a pistol, threatening to shoot if he made any noise. The robber made his escape.

At the annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society to day, Mr. George B. Loring was elected President, and Daniel Needham Secretary. Mr. Loring de-livered the annual address.

BURNING OF A COLLEGE BUILDING IN ADRIAN, MICH.

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—The college building at Adrian, Mich., was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the contents were saved. The loss on the building was \$20,000, on which there is \$6,000 insurance.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The shoemakers of this city are on a strike. It was caused by a firm requiring more work done each day, for which the shoemakers demanded, and were refused, \$5 per day. Effort is being made to establish a cooperative factory, with a capital of \$100,000, in \$10 shares.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. New York, on a brief visit.

Henry Lansing was yesterday elected Prosident of the Albany Board of Trade.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin arrived at Augusta, Me., yesterday, and will remain during the week.

The entire village of Craigville, Orange County, with 500 acres of land and a cotton factory, has been sold for \$40,000. .. Gov. Hayes of Ohio declines to interfere with the sentence of the Courts in the case of Lewis Davis, condomned to be hanged on Feb. 4.

Dennis McCarthy, Michael Moran, and Patrick Fitzgerald were arrested at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday, for burning the railroad bridge over Deerfield River at Cheapside, Jan. 17, 1863.

.. Miss Sophia Howe, daughter of A. B. Howe, a prominent citizen or Springfield, Mass., has been missing since the 30th ult. She is supposed to have wandered away during a fit of temporary insanity. A reward is offered for her recovery. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR. GENERAL AT MONTREAL-THE CASE OF WHA-LEN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 .- Sir John Young arrived here last night, and received an enthusiastic reception He was escorted to the Court House this morning, by a grand military turnout, and sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion; after which he received audresses from several bodies in waiting, and held a short levee. A ball and dinner are to be given in his honor, this evening. Mr. Howe left last night for Nova Scotia.

A Cable dispatch has been received at Ottawa from England, stating that the Whalen appeal case could not be taken before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. When this information was conveyed to Whalen to-day, he at once sent for a priest, and it is expected that he will make a confession.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The command, "let joy reign unconfined," eems to be well obeyed during the few weeks preceding Lent. We have had the gay Dramatic Fund Ball, the Coterie Carnival, and the jolly Ball du Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie. The Arion and the Liederkranz will soon follow with their wild merriment. Sandwiched, as it might be said, between these, the Charity Ball at the Academy last night afforded a striking contrast to its freerer nighbors by its dignity. It was a decided success, and may be fruly called the ball of the season. At 10 o'clock the managers opened the ball by promenading the floor, and from that time until the early morning hours the dancing was kept with the greatest spirit Among those present we noticed Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall-Mrs. Averell, Mrs. Abecasis, Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton, Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbott, Mrs. Barreda, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Henry Dudley, Mrs. W. P. Dusmore, Mrs. E. D. Dibble, Mrs. James C. Fargo, Mrs. Godon, Mrs. Charles A. Lambard, Mrs. J. D. Locke, Mrs. Henry B. Lavingston, Mrs. Charles Lamson, Mrs. Edwin Ludlow-Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Eugene A. Livings-ton, Mrs. Lazarus, Mrs. J. T. Livingston, Mrs. Le Vert. Mrs. Benjamin Nathan, Mrs. Edward Oothout, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles O'Conor, Mrs. H. Palmor, Mrs. J. Pyne. Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont, Mrs. S. Penniman, Mrs. C. L, Mrs. Francis Skiddy, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. James S. Thayer, Mrs. Montgomery H. Tareep, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. George Munzinger, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. John McLeod Murphy, Mrs. Judge Bond, Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, Mrs. Sam. Barlow, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Meigs, Mrs. Corlies, Mrs. Tillingast, Mrs. Griswold, Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. Abecasis, Col. J. F. Pierson and

An idea of the dresses can only be given by classifying the styles. The campaigners, bright girls who go everywhere to dance, were prepared for the sport with the ever endurable and youthful-looking short dresses. Were at least a decade to the impression of their ages, would not the robes be shorter! The white dresses of tulle, many ruffled as gauzy leased mallons of mus, lin, embroidered and edged with lace, are to be dismissed with the mention of their names. A beautiful Pompadour costume of blue satin, looped prominade. A short dress of tulle over white silk was charmingly made with three ruflies of point graze on the tulle, which was puffed in a triple panier, without any exaggeration of style. A tuile skirt, surmounted by a cherry slik panier and black velvet corsage, was a piquant costume, very becoming to the indefatigable bruncite dancer who were it. To mention a few of those whose splendid toilet was everywhere remarked, Mrs. Moss was dressed in black

lady, Mrs, Levi P. Morton, Miss Roosevelt.

velvet, trimmed with point lace half a yard deep, with wottean full at the back, and diamonds. Mrs. Pike were a lavender satin, with overdress of point, and a magnificent coronet of Miss Drake, daughter of Drake of the Plantation Bit-ters, were a bucrre-colored silk, with white satin train bordered with swan's down. Mrs. McCormick's dress was in fine taste, white poult de sole, with several rows of the silk in castellated points bound with fine satin conling, the edges hand at with cheatil's and the skirt flounced with the same; sash and corsage richly trimmed to match, and the upper skirt looped with pale

roses. A handsome dress of melon-colored pour de sole had an upper skirt of satin of the same tint, in lengthwise puffs, finished by chenille fringe. A lavender silk, with upper skirt and panier of point, was rich for a short dress. The most elegant collet noticed was pearl-colored satin, with sprays of fine point gauze in applique on each on each breadth, with a heart-shaped bertha to match, and parure of enormous pearls set with diamonds. An azure silk, trimmed. with two rows of blond lace, headed by puffs of bine tulle, and a white tulle panier edged with deep blond, was remarkably pretty; a pearl cloud tulle on satin puffed to the waist, a white satin train, with mermaid green satin Wattens bodice, an undine dress of white tulle, with many flounces of cale green, and a white talle, flounced with satin, were very elegant. The elegant suppper was prepared by Messrs. Ashman and Morton of the Sinclair House, and in the Committee-room the table set for that honorable

body attracted a great deal of attention. BALL OF THE AMIS DE LA GAITE SOCIETY. J The members of this Society held their 36th Annual Ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery last evening. The attendance was very large. Mr. E. Pastoll acted as floor manager, assisted by a corps of able assistants who exerted themselves to make everything agreeable for their guests.

STANDINGER LIGHT GUARD. This Society gave their first annual ball at the Casino in Houston-st. last night. The annual coterie of the Wyoming Associa-

The third annual ball of the Eagle Association came off last night at Apollo Hall, and what it lacked in magnificent toilettes, it made up in sociability. The officers of the Association are: Adam Hutter, President; J. J. Collius, Vice-President; Chas. Frick, Secretary; J. Coughlin, Corresponding Secretary.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The persons charged with complicity in the Rogers homicide are still in custody, and will not be released by the District-Attorney for some days. Coun selor Howe intended yesterday to take out a writ of habeas corpus at once, and expected that his client Logan the Large, would be released to-day from his confinement at the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station Mr. Townsend will not take out a writ in favor of the other Logan, unless the authorities defer releasing him until after to-morrow, as he prefers to have his chent released by the authorities themselves. The prisoner Tal-lant, who, with Logan the Little, is still confined at Capt Caffrey's station, has had no counsel, and his case must await the action of District-Attorney Garvin. The arrest on Monday morning of the two lodgers at the Spring-st, Station has amounted to nothing yet, and is not likely to, and the case is still involved in its accustomed mystery.

A Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Lansing, Michigan, on the 3d day of March, to nominate a candidate for a Justice of the Supreme Court, and two regents of the State University.

The Washington correspondent of The Battiimore American says it is understood that Mr. Collector Smythe has authorized the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Russian Mission. Those Russian grapes are evidently quite too acid to suit the delicate taste of

We see it stated that a proposition is pending in the Kansas Legislature to submit to a popular vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution of that State providing that the Legislature may change, alter or amend the Constitution at any time without submitting their work to the people, which seems to be equivalent to abolishing the Constitution altogether.

There is much discussion in progress in the Missouri Legislature and in the Press of the State, on the subject of amending the State Constitution, which is said to contain many crudities that require correction, but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether it would be wise to call a Convention which shall consider the subject of a general remodeling of fundamental law, or to submit to a vote of the people, by legislative authority, such distinct amendments as may seem to be necessary to make the instrument harmonions and con sistent with itself. The St. Louis Democrat inclines to favor the calling of a Convention.